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The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVII. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1865—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE LOST VERNON.

ARRIVAL OF ONE OF THE CREW OF THE PATTERSON PROPELLER.

And Soon, the Vessel's Watchman, Picked Up by a Chicago Schooner Off Sturgeon Bay After Fifty Hours of Suffering on a Life-Raft—His Companions Perish from Exposure—His Story of the Disaster—The Bodies of Two Unidentified Victims of the Wreck Found Off Manitowoc.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The schooner Dunderry arrived yesterday morning from Chicago, discovering lashing on board Ann Steam, who was a watchman on the propeller Vernon, and is the only known survivor of that wreck. He was found floating on a life buoy from the Vernon about five miles northwest of Sheboygan Light and five or six miles from the shore. He was in an almost helpless condition, having been exposed to the severe weather forty-eight or fifty hours. The schooner was then off the lake about 5 o'clock Monday morning and the man raised on board, which aroused the crew of the Patterson. The schooner was sailing at a speed of about six or eight miles an hour. When the helpless sailor was discovered she got about two points a lee, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in getting the unfortunate man safely on board the schooner. It was almost impossible to keep those on the raft until the rest reached him. So anxious was he to gain a safe place that he wanted to leap into the water to his death. Another floater there was on the raft in the form of one of the firemen, who was known by the name of Bill.

Above is a female, who has been only one year in this country and around the Sophia Sarnow very unpartially. He stepped on schooner on the Vernon from St. Ignace two months ago. His story of the last trip of the Vernon is that the propeller left Sheboygan for Chicago about 7 o'clock last Thursday evening. She then had besides her crew of twenty-four men or three passengers. The boat stopped at St. Ignace and took on a quantity of pig iron and fifteen passengers, five or six of which were women. Two or three passengers at each of the other ports were taken. Frankfort was the last port at which the boat landed. On leaving there there were twenty-one passengers aboard, all told, including the crew. The boat left that port at 7 o'clock Friday night, the weather being to make Milwaukee her next port. The weather was fine when the Vernon left Frankfort, between 6 and 7 o'clock that evening, however, a heavy northwest storm struck her when she was about abreast of Manitowoc light. The freight was also between decks so the passengers could not be seated, and the berths were constantly washed from decks. Some hour or so there were three feet of water in the hold, but this was subsequently bailed out, and it was for a time thought that the danger was past.

The storm continued and the boat rolled heavily but no attempt was made to put over trouble at 11 o'clock, when those around her stern, saw the sea growing out. He does not know what was done, from that time to about 1 o'clock in the morning, when he was aroused by a loud cracking noise and saw everything in confusion on the boat. The fires were all out, and the boat's machinery useless. People were frantically trying to get the small boats loose, but of the four only one was launched and it is not known what became of her. Some put life clothing to a life-preserver which he fastened to his body and leaped through a window into the water. He saw a life-buoy quite a distance from him and swam toward it, reaching it after a hard struggle and finding that six others of the crew had already taken possession of it. These were the cook, two firemen, one watchman, the second engineer, and one deck hand. These gradually died from exposure and were washed away by the sea, the first being the cook, about two hours after the wreck. The fireman, whose body was found by the Patterson, died Sunday morning.

Some dressed himself on the raft, and in his wore clothing he probably owns he did. He kept busy all the time, or so he says, which is nearly true, at least. His legs were disabled so he had suffered terribly from the exposure, but seems to be recovering, and is able to move about the boat. Since coming here a number of boats passed the lake during Sunday, when the weather was fair, but were about to the shores. It is certain that he was more than a score large with one boat Sunday afternoon, which he had his coat hoisted on it and was so near that he could see the fellow moving at him. He was in sight of the shore, but could not reach it.

Since says the Vernon was loaded fully a foot deeper in the water than he had ever been before. She cargo consisted of pigeons, potatoes, apples, fish, and shorts. The stairways and all available spaces between decks were filled with freight. Some says when it was suggested to the Captain to shut the gangways he replied to do. The Vernon was bound to some Manitowoc. Five minutes after leaving, he answered the same bells for the last time. Some of the crew that a number of passengers went down with the vessel. Just preceding the foundering of the steamer Captain Hall, of the propeller Vernon, passed the Vernon, and the latter was then in a sinking condition. Capt. Hall, of the Vernon, was in the pilot-house at the time, and was washed overboard and drowned. The vessel was then in charge of the first mate, who, with the crew, remained by her until she foundered. The crew then took to the small boats, and were picked up by the propeller Vernon, which was bound for Chicago. The Vernon sank in about fifteen minutes after the crew left her. She was owned by Capt. Hall, of Chicago, and was insured for $20,000. The cargo was owned by Messrs. Hall & Co., of Chicago, and was insured for $15,000. The Vernon was built in 1863, and was a vessel of 300 tons burden. She was formerly owned by Capt. Hall, and was commanded by him at the time of the disaster. The crew numbered twenty-four men, all told, and the vessel had on board three passengers. The Vernon

WAITING FOR THE HEIRS.

A FORTUNE OF HALF A MILLION IN THE BANK.

A New York Journalist Trying to Establish His Claims to the Money—The New York "Times" Said to Be Out by the Ring Investigation—Swanger at Markham Jailed—A National Committee Combating Freight Rates—Other Notices Notes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Octavius J. Waterbury Jr. is counsel for the plaintiffs in an action to recover something like half a million dollars, which was left unclaimed in Dresden twenty years ago, and which has been accumulating at compound interest in the treasury of New York ever since. In 1813 the Colonel of an English regiment was ordered from Great Britain to Canada. He took with him his two authoritive boys, Edwin and William, and when he expected was ordered back to England a few years later he placed them in charge of a French Catholic priest at Johnsburg, Ont. The children were to remain with the priest and to be educated by him; after that they were to return to England. They remained to school for two or three years, and then one day and were never heard of afterward by Edwin, who supposed every means to discover what had become of them. He died soon after his son, to after years a man named Edwin went to North-gate, where all trace of him was lost. William, however, came to Dresden, took a farm, and was known to his neighbors as a quiet man. He was supposed to be a Frenchman because he spoke English with a French accent, a fact of early removal the probable cause of the latter. All this time no one came to claim the property, and finally it got mixed up with the funds of the county. In 1867 William died, without a will, in the house he had lived in for many years. He left no heirs, so far as known. He left an estate valued at $60,000 and $10,000 of it in the broker Stark, whose name is spelled correctly and whom he had not seen for twenty years. Four years after William's death the Comptroller of New York got wind of the matter. Because of the fact that the money had been invested in Illinois and Wisconsin securities, and because of the difficulty of getting at the facts, it was not until 1880 that the matter was finally settled up by the authorities. Eight years ago an effort was made to recover the money, but it failed. Recently Mr. Waterbury, who is connected with the New York Herald, hearing of the matter, and feeling that the case of the wealthy Dresdenite was the same as his own, would have to Stockton to the Comptroller, proceeded to make a claim in behalf of Edwin. He placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Waterbury and began to recover the money. There are two other brothers besides Edwin who will share the money if the suit is successful. They are Alexander, a Philadelphia newspaper man, and Charles, who is also in journalism, and who is now somewhere in the West.

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GOV. VILAS IS JEALOUS.

HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE OVERSHADOWED BY MR. STEPHENSON.

The Democratic Factional Journal's Paper Boldly Warning Would-Be Candidates for the Vice-Presidency—A Document of Nearly $17,000,000 in the Public Debt During the Month of October—Improvement of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Vilas appears to be growing jealous of Mr. Fox Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Stevenson of Illinois. From the beginning of the Administration Stevenson has been the most popular man in the Post-Office Department, but Vilas has been talking it all to himself and comforting himself with the thought that he was to be the boy to receive the Vice-Presidential nomination. The talk that Vilas is to get the Interior Department as successor to Lamar when the latter goes on the Supreme Bench, and that Stevenson is to succeed him as Postmaster-General, has brought out so many complimentary remarks from the Democrats on the Illinois man that Vilas is now afraid he will be assured would make more out of such a change than Vilas. His friends have started out to counteract the talk in favor of Stevenson's promotion in the event that Vilas is made Secretary of the Interior Department. They have discovered that the Scott record has been against and that if Vilas succeeds Lamar a Democrat will be appointed Assistant Postmaster-General. "I believe the President wants Vilas at the head of the Interior Department," said one of the Cabinet's friends today, "but he will not have anything what will be done. You see the application for pension Scott will be appealed from the Pension Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction all along because there have been several cases to be decided. This would be avoided if Vilas were Secretary. Besides, Vilas would make the Interior Department popular with the Democrats, and it is now the least popular of the Cabinet Departments. Vilas would be sure to get the Democratic vote of Wisconsin next November if he were Secretary of the Interior. Lamar's appointment to the Supreme Bench will be announced from the President Commissioner to go

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1872.

A memorable saloon-fight, which is a memorable fact of one of the suburban school boards, was fought yesterday in the Criminal Court, before Judge Dunne, for having gate-keys to persons entering the schools of which the latter was a director. There are some folks who are opposing annexation on the suburban because they want the schools to have entirely managed by such persons as Dunne, who himself, it may be remarked, is a violent anti-annexationist at Brighton Park.

The money market was very but without material change in value. Sterling was quiet and unchanged. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was active and higher, and the purchases by Chicago operators were large. The Chicago produce markets were more active, and generally stronger, chiefly in wheat and provisions. There was good local buying of both, but apparently not much doing on outside account. As compared with Monday pork closed 25 cents higher, lard and other provisions, wheat 2c and higher, corn 1c and higher, oats 1c higher, rye steady, barley somewhat easier, and Saturday nearly 5 cents higher.

Gen. Fremont is again coming to the front in British politics. He has been warmly greeted by the Liberal orators since the defeat of Chamberlain. His address would arrive too late to the place next to Gladstone, and it would have been somewhat to the bad for the speaker to which he came however to travel with the Fremont. He cannot back on the relations of the European Powers and his advice to the Fortnightly to give peace a great welcome and a fair breast of profound knowledge. The English Liberals, recognizing his skill and resources, are suggesting his return to power and are paving the way for it by stating that he has been the victim of a woman's mad jealousy, etc. His resort to a leading place among the Liberals will not be long delayed in all probability.

Vincent Bastian was arraigned on Tuesday in also a property owner. His possessions are in Woodlawn Park, a district of the Village of Hyde Park. A few days ago the Village Trustees, to accommodate a few wealthy land owners and some contractors, ousted Clough as a builder for ongoing the Woodlawn sewer by means of ousting myrtle that will cost an enormous amount of money, which, it is proposed to raise by special assessments on the engineering property. Vincent does not want to help pay for the job, and so one can blame him; and his protest to the Hyde Park Trustees having been laughed at the only way he can save his property from confiscation is by supporting annexation, thus escaping from the clutches of the tax-eaters by taking refuge in the city. Vincent's neighbors to the number of eighty-seven are similarly seized. There is no doubt that the property-owners in a job in the interest of the seventy-land owners, the Village Trustees, and the contractors. Vincent is liable for such.

The Republicans of the Fourth, the Third, and the Eighteenth Wards have actually declared in favor of the adoption of the notorious Jury Commissioners law. As one of the stanch men who are now fighting the law and last June condemning the passage of the law, he adopts the "is demanded by every responsible Democratic and organization in Cook County." The price to question gave as a reason that "for many years the necessity for such a revision to the jury system has been universally upon every person who has had any knowledge of the character of the juries furnished by the County Commissioners." . . . The "necessity for a change in the manner of drawing juries is an axiom," it does on to say, "that the Jury Commissioners bill only needed to be enforced as an honestly conducted reform. Intelligent and honest Democrats to be found!" All this is true now as it was last May. The Buying of the traditional price for some ridiculous or contemptible reason does not flog the truth of what is said last spring.

FOR HIS VILLAINOUS.

It now lacks but one month of twenty-five years since the date of the first meeting called for the purpose of forming an organized society in Chicago. The occasion was apparently a brilliant success, as it resulted in securing for this city what was then declared to be the largest and best-attending fairways in the world. But the elementary ground to have such were the sand, and a few quicksand at that, to the shape of an agreement with a university corporation which had not strength enough to secure a ferry seat of date. It is now under advisement to quit, and a month hence the plant which has been occupied by it for somewhat a quarter of a century will doubtless be sold. Within the last week the society owning the buildings and other appliances has formally relinquished the Dutchmen's University at Evanston to him and care for the property, the terms of the bargain being nearly the same as those in the original contract. It is not true that the grounds have been divided in the Evanston corporation. The determined fealty rogues to the society had the observatory bill restored to its bones as "The Dearborn," the name originally given to it at the organization of the Museum, but not the cost of moving the big tower and furnished the money needed for the support of an astronomer up to the time of the great fire.

It may be thought a pity that there was not in Chicago enough of that kind of public spirit which is accompanied by the cash to preserve to itself an institution that was founded and built for them, the city was not nearly so large as now and residence comparatively few wealthy citizens. But undoubtedly the change is for the best. The observatory could not have continued to be a valuable scientific work many years longer, in general opinion. The place is being rapidly built around, and the invisible atmosphere does not fail of value for observing purposes, while the rushing fire is a steadily produced neighborhood is simply as cept as to be in loneliness. The Evanston people are taking hold with a zest which argues that the observatory fell to much better friends and favorites than ever before, and that account it will be built up a scientific reputation which will set the technical world to stand of bonfires to, and be a power for good in the determination of astronomical facts. Besides making the people in addition to the more technical construction given to the university, Just Evanston will be an ex very distant day a part of Chicago. It is only six further away to be gained in twenty-five years ago to be prudent to locate the telescope in order to avoid the crowding due to growth of the city in the future. It was then planted, confidently, that the observatory should not be erected nearer to Chicago than Hyde Park or Blue Island.

A wonderful improvement has been effected in the manufacture of telephone since the one now about to be taken away was brought here. The one soon to be mounted in Calhoun has no object-glass nearly twice the diameter of this, and requires therefore of collecting four times as much light from the stars to be magnified up at the eye end of the tube. It is not too much to expect that the mammoth instrument on the Pacific coast will reveal many objects now hitherto unseen, and give more distinct views of planets already familiar to telescopic ken. But the Dearborn glass is far from being outrank in a position of magnificence by the several others which are larger. Its figure is admirable, but is in no sense perfection as anything that has been obtained by more recent grinding and polishing, and it may be deserving some to it a great deal of good in the future to the chance day of Evanston and with a working force sure to keeping with the ambitions of the movement that has hitherto been accorded to it.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST AGAINST THE NEW JURY LAW.

Judge Prendergast has at night be expected, and declared against the Jury Commissioners law on constitutional grounds. It will be remembered that the Judge declared against the new Statute on the exactly similar grounds. His objections, however, were not sustained by the Supreme Court of the State, and not one of the prisoners of evil convicting that law wish to make law have been fulfilled, notwithstanding that it is otherwise used by its enemies under its direction.

In politely condemning the reformed Jury law Judge Prendergast has his law done a public service without meaning it. He occupies, on constitutional grounds against it, to prove four evidence that the law is moral. It is satisfactory to know, too, that it is to the law imposed the opposition of "Bill" Skinner's "free-lunch" wing of the Socialistic party to it. Tommy Bryan, in his resolutions almost Monday week, so forced to the Common party as not "organized and directed by Jurist Prendergast." The Judge's attack on the Jury Commissioners law, we will on the fact that Skinner is a clerk in the Election Commissioners' office at the instant of Prendergast, seems to accelerate Bryan's movements. The politicians now know the secret influence which the anti-Jury Commissioners resolutions of Skinner's gathering.

Judge Prendergast's favorable objections are (1) that the act is a special enactment; (2) that it will lead to extravagance through the swelling and retardment of the Jurors; (3) that it will provide the case juries.

As far as the first of these objections is concerned it may be passed over with the remark that Judge Prendergast urged precisely the same objections to the reformed Election law and worked and voted for the old rotten ballot-box-stuffing act. The Supreme Court decided against him on every point in regard to the case of the new Election law, and will do the same in the case of the Jury law if its constitutionality is brought to a test, for the legal objections of Prendergast raise precisely the same points. In language the honesty and honor of the other side have Judges he is acting up to an well-known record. He offends against public decency in presuming against a law which he may be called on to administer, and he offends against judicial and professional decency in accusing the honest Judges beforehand of an intention of fencing the necessary to action to make juries for political workers.

There can be no legal, unnecessary, or unimportant expenses under the act, unless Judge Prendergast can get the other Judges to unite with him in appointing useless deputies at extravagant salaries for doing nothing and in bribing County Commissioners to make appropriations for paying them and to audit their bills as presented.

The case argument is always the result of the dressing and Judge Prendergast is at home there. He sees there is danger that under the reformed law the juries will be arranged beforehand, with a view to a prejudiced decision of momentous questions. It is to prevent such beforehand arrangements practical under the existing law that the new act was passed and that it has been adopted for adoption. Under the present system it has been proved time and again that the juries "were arranged beforehand," are easy to genuine the decisions of the case, but to prevent investigation into charges brought against officials, bribers, and blackmailers. The new law is intended to prevent the packing of juries, grand or trial, with fraudulent lawyers, professional bailers, shrewd touters, court-criers, and partizans by audits Commissioners and their clerks acting under their instructions, as it is intended to prevent the selection of corporation agents or trust-monopolists by clerks with Judges prepossessions and political tendencies.

Judge Prendergast says that every system of jury selection is faulty in the extent that "it fails to provide for the selection of jurors drawn from the body of the people in such a manner that neither their formation nor their action is likely to be influenced to the advantage of one or to the detriment of the other litigant." This admits that the present system does not provide such juries. In the most important cases the jurors are not selected from the body of the people, but by the most hostile, generally from among lawyers on of the professional jury class, chance acquaintances, and others on special occasions. Such juries make case juries, depending on the issues and the associations of the bailiff as to the look.

Under the reform law the jurors would be selected impartially—drawn by lot—from the list of qualified voters as defined by the present statute. There would be no "packing" juries under the new law, and irresponsible hacks would have no such power to pack juries as one of their counsel said to search as a test-lawyers case last summer.

The new law provides that grand jurors shall be homebodies. This is proper and right. The necessity for some degree of responsibility among grand jurors has been proved by the records of the grand juries drawn by the hacks heard. But grand jurors do not try cases, as Judge Prendergast is evident from the Supreme Court decision in the case of Dunne vs. The People. They only indict. It is no hardship to ask to swear a grand jury to find a true bill.

It was hardly prudent in the County Judge to publish the fact of his holding to the opinion that the new law is unconstitutional before the Jury Commissioners had had an opportunity to test it practically, or to be so pronounced in his opinion by the opposition to it of corporations, jury-packers, and officials who dread investigation into their public conduct. These people will not thank him for his interference, because it will make friends for the law and increase the vote that will be cast for it.

THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

The Chicago Gas Trust Company is to effect a corporation on the part of a class of speculators who have more money than they used to mortgage the property the actions and divide the proceeds among themselves, the gas-consuming and public to bear the burden in the payment of increased rates to pay the interest on the bonds. The public have upheld this rapacity with indifference not dreamt of in the philosophy of the shyster's legal attorneys are being manufactured, and it is now evident that the schemes involve a stubborn war, the present consumers' public acting as the defendants. The suits at law brought by dissatisfied holders of gas stock are merely the preliminary fighting on the skirmish line. The tough ringers is a town of Lake men, for the simple reason that no hedge-row after got only the rotten city but the two principal suburbs Hyde Park and Lake—and thus the sense of one is the sense of all.

The City Council has the ordinance regulating the charges of the Bonanza gas Company under trial to go about in a matter of the interpretation. In a newspaper interview Col. Dunn, who introduced the repeal ordinance, explains that what he means is to bring the subject of reduction before the courts, so as to have exactly what rights the city has in the premises. That is all very well, but care must be taken not to throw away and advantage now enjoyed by virtue of the fact that two of the four Chicago gas charters are in the nature of bonus from the city instead of franchises from the State. The two State charter companies have to their permission for the entire City of Chicago, and in the progress of the gas war not only have those two more recent municipal charters only be of service to the people.

In the assertion offered in Mr. Dunlop document asserting the proposition that the city go into the gas business here on the essentially the Philadelphia plan, or to such the case may be, is now against the people with water. State legislation would be necessary to this, and it will be nearly two years before that could be secured, because twenty the County Assembly might be to it. The anti-speculative source will not begin until a year from the coming winter and the new payment by that legislature will go into effect July 1, assuming that there might be an emergency clause. As Tax Taxpayer has previously explained, the city could not even with such legislation permit on the Allen-sons from the Third Ward corporations, in our the use of centre actions of this company to get in an adequate gas plant, but the difficulty could be obviated by making an arrangement with private capital to lend the money, which could then be taxed. The proposition put before the Council last Monday night was somewhat carrying out the suggestion, or it may be a merely private enterprise, a business of the Lieutenant, from which the police hoped as much when the contract was given the right to use the streets and from which it derives so little. The Council most carefully guard against diverting the source of the city to be torn up for some which might be a short time be overheated by the anti-Bonanza corporation. It is no small matter to have that sort of thing going on. The four gas plants now in the city are aware for the accommodations of the city, and the two actions of the whole proposal as to the exceptions owing them at to give up the idea of discounting corporations rates for the gas supplied. The parties to interest must see by this time that the people are thoroughly aroused and that they are by no means without remedy. They would do well to recall the fate of Skinner, who thought to sell a worthless thing on that ground of fools. The last lawyers are there to be accounts. A few years ago the national companies of the State thought the people were powerless, under the charters which had been granted, to curb their rapacities, and they were mostly fortified by the opinions of the best lawyers in the country. Those astute legal gentlemen forgot that in a self-governed and intelligent Commonwealth "popular sovereignty" means precisely what the term means, and that, too, without the existence of law, for it is now generally decided that the so-called "Granger laws" are constitutional. Chicago has an honest City Council and precisely and the present is a favorable opportunity to end the gas war by securing adequate protection against extortion.

THE DEMOCRATIC WORK ELSEWHERE.

The correct number of Judge Dunne's cartoon representing the return of the free country seeing to which Greeley figures as the white elephant. The only excuse of white about him, however, are a few words, marked "Confidence Before Promises." Now that the ship is over, Greeley proposes to the Democratic organization, which is to be sure, but the Democratic party will not be satisfied. Under the present system it has been proved time and again that the juries "were arranged beforehand," are easy to genuine the decisions of the case, but to prevent investigation into charges brought against officials, bribers, and blackmailers. The new law is intended to prevent the packing of juries, grand or trial, with fraudulent lawyers, professional bailers, shrewd touters, court-criers, and partizans by audits Commissioners and their clerks acting under their instructions, as it is intended to prevent the selection of corporation agents or trust-monopolists by clerks with Judges prepossessions and political tendencies.

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In the assertion offered in Mr. Dunlop document asserting the proposition that the city go into the gas business here on the essentially the Philadelphia plan, or to such the case may be, is now against the people with water. State legislation would be necessary to this, and it will be nearly two years before that could be secured, because twenty the County Assembly might be to it. The anti-speculative source will not begin until a year from the coming winter and the new payment by that legislature will go into effect July 1, assuming that there might be an emergency clause. As Tax Taxpayer has previously explained, the city could not even with such legislation permit on the Allen-sons from the Third Ward corporations, in our the use of centre actions of this company to get in an adequate gas plant, but the difficulty could be obviated by making an arrangement with private capital to lend the money, which could then be taxed. The proposition put before the Council last Monday night was somewhat carrying out the suggestion, or it may be a merely private enterprise, a business of the Lieutenant, from which the police hoped as much when the contract was given the right to use the streets and from which it derives so little. The Council most carefully guard against diverting the source of the city to be torn up for some which might be a short time be overheated by the anti-Bonanza corporation. It is no small matter to have that sort of thing going on. The four gas plants now in the city are aware for the accommodations of the city, and the two actions of the whole proposal as to the exceptions owing them at to give up the idea of discounting corporations rates for the gas supplied. The parties to interest must see by this time that the people are thoroughly aroused and that they are by no means without remedy. They would do well to recall the fate of Skinner, who thought to sell a worthless thing on that ground of fools. The last lawyers are there to be accounts. A few years ago the national companies of the State thought the people were powerless, under the charters which had been granted, to curb their rapacities, and they were mostly fortified by the opinions of the best lawyers in the country. Those astute legal gentlemen forgot that in a self-governed and intelligent Commonwealth "popular sovereignty" means precisely what the term means, and that, too, without the existence of law, for it is now generally decided that the so-called "Granger laws" are constitutional. Chicago has an honest City Council and precisely and the present is a favorable opportunity to end the gas war by securing adequate protection against extortion.

THE DEMOCRATIC WORK ELSEWHERE.

The correct number of Judge Dunne's cartoon representing the return of the free country seeing to which Greeley figures as the white elephant. The only excuse of white about him, however, are a few words, marked "Confidence Before Promises." Now that the ship is over, Greeley proposes to the Democratic organization, which is to be sure, but the Democratic party will not be satisfied. Under the present system it has been proved time and again that the juries "were arranged beforehand," are easy to genuine the decisions of the case, but to prevent investigation into charges brought against officials, bribers, and blackmailers. The new law is intended to prevent the packing of juries, grand or trial, with fraudulent lawyers, professional bailers, shrewd touters, court-criers, and partizans by audits Commissioners and their clerks acting under their instructions, as it is intended to prevent the selection of corporation agents or trust-monopolists by clerks with Judges prepossessions and political tendencies.

Judge Prendergast says that every system of jury selection is faulty in the extent that "it fails to provide for the selection of jurors drawn from the body of the people in such a manner that neither their formation nor their action is likely to be influenced to the advantage of one or to the detriment of the other litigant." This admits that the present system does not provide such juries. In the most important cases the jurors are not selected from the body of the people, but by the most hostile, generally from among lawyers on of the professional jury class, chance acquaintances, and others on special occasions. Such juries make case juries, depending on the issues and the associations of the bailiff as to the look.

Under the reform law the jurors would be selected impartially—drawn by lot—from the list of qualified voters as defined by the present statute. There would be no "packing" juries under the new law, and irresponsible hacks would have no such power to pack juries as one of their counsel said to search as a test-lawyers case last summer.

The new law provides that grand jurors shall be homebodies. This is proper and right. The necessity for some degree of responsibility among grand jurors has been proved by the records of the grand juries drawn by the hacks heard. But grand jurors do not try cases, as Judge Prendergast is evident from the Supreme Court decision in the case of Dunne vs. The People. They only indict. It is no hardship to ask to swear a grand jury to find a true bill.

It was hardly prudent in the County Judge to publish the fact of his holding to the opinion that the new law is unconstitutional before the Jury Commissioners had had an opportunity to test it practically, or to be so pronounced in his opinion by the opposition to it of corporations, jury-packers, and officials who dread investigation into their public conduct. These people will not thank him for his interference, because it will make friends for the law and increase the vote that will be cast for it.

THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

The Chicago Gas Trust Company is to effect a corporation on the part of a class of speculators who have more money than they used to mortgage the property the actions and divide the proceeds among themselves, the gas-consuming and public to bear the burden in the payment of increased rates to pay the interest on the bonds. The public have upheld this rapacity with indifference not dreamt of in the philosophy of the shyster's legal attorneys are being manufactured, and it is now evident that the schemes involve a stubborn war, the present consumers' public acting as the defendants. The suits at law brought by dissatisfied holders of gas stock are merely the preliminary fighting on the skirmish line. The tough ringers is a town of Lake men, for the simple reason that no hedge-row after got only the rotten city but the two principal suburbs Hyde Park and Lake—and thus the sense of one is the sense of all.

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A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

LIVES LOST IN A GALE.

A DEMOCRAT'S OPINIONS.

WHITE CLOUD

JAS. S. KIRK & CO'S FLOATING SOAP.

"I am an old man, and have used a great deal of Soap in my day, but yours is the best I have ever found." Thus a well-known Chicago Judge to

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.

When first introduced White Cloud Soap quickly won its place as THE CHIEF of White Soaps, and like its namesake on the crag it still stands alone. White Cloud floats; it is snow white, full weight, and absolutely pure. The reception given to this soap is most gratifying to the makers. The people have apparently confirmed the opinion of the good old Judge that it is the best. Try it for the bath, toilet, and fine laundry work.

White Cloud Soap is the Chief.

Send 10c in stamps for sample cake if you cannot procure it of your dealer.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

CARSON PIRIE & Co
Madison and Peoria sts.

SAVE 30 PER CENT.

For the next 10 days we will offer our large stock of Horner Bros.' Best Body Brussels

CARPETS,

Sold regularly by the best houses for $1.13 a yard,
FOR
85c a Yard.

ALSO
OUR ENTIRE ACCUMULATION OF
REMNANTS OF CARPETS,

Comprising Ingrains, Body Brussels, Wilton Velvets, Moquette and Roxbury Tapestries, in lengths of from 2 to 10 yards, at about
ONE-THIRD
OFF THE REGULAR SELLING PRICE.

Genuine Smyrna Rugs, all sizes and best quality, at about ONE-HALF the price usually charged by the trade.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

3,000 Rugs
JUST RECEIVED
From Custom-House.

Persian Ouschak Carpets.
Dagistan, Shirvan, Bokhara Rugs,
In every size and quality.
Algerian, Bagdad, Kelim Portieres, Table Covers, &c.

RUGS FROM $3.00 UP.

Especial Low Prices Only This Week
at
MOURAD, PUSHMAN & CO.'S,
215 Wabash-av.

"It Beats—Well, I guess we won't say what it beats."
SLEEPER'S N. & S. No 5

KAISER TABLE BEER

$25
TO ORDER.
Elegant Chinchilla Overcoatings,
In all colors. Workmanship and Trimmings first-class.
DAVIS BROS.,
ASHEN, S. C.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

WAS AT THE BOTTOM IN BUFFALO BUT NOT A STORM.

Work on Vessels Pending Repairs Interfered With—Collision Endangers to Compel All Vessels and Tugs in the Chicago Harbor to Show Lights—Arrival at the Breakwater Delayed by Ice—Wrecks at Various Ports—Movements of Vessels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The gale which was to be looked for nothing and which proved nothing, has both shipowners and insurance agents much and deservedly worried. Who was more wide, though, of the mark than the keeper of the Knights of Labor. The tactics were among the silent and best in the port and they remain at work. It is not thought that the delay will be considerable, and the vessels will be ready for sea in a few days. The yard is also busy repairing and fitting out barges and other craft, and the work is being pushed with all possible speed. The Buffalo Dry Dock Company has also a number of vessels under repair, and the work is being pushed with all possible speed. The Buffalo Dry Dock Company has also a number of vessels under repair, and the work is being pushed with all possible speed.

Four More Have Lights Wide Lying in Chicago Harbor.

Thirteen vessels and tugs were reported to Collector Hasbrouck yesterday for violating the law that requires all vessels to display a bright light while lying at anchor or at a dock in the harbor. The penalty is $50. A short time ago in pleading for some lee to keep from being made an example, the lumbermen in question insisted that the lumbermen would be protected by not showing anchor lights. Four vessels were found with the prohibited light and the remainder were found at docks, and as they were not at anchor they escaped. The following is a list of the vessels that were reported: Schooners Ellen Stevens, Ellen Stevens, Ellen Stevens,

Pullman Rights Bought
BY
WM. T. BAKER & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
240 La Salle-st.,
CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HENRY C. FREEMAN,

BUSINESS.

MISCELLANY.

POLYFORM.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
WARD LINE

25c Box

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

FOR THE WINTER

Burlington Route

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

GOVERNMENT TESTS.

The Royal Baking Powder Declared Superior to All Others.

The fact that Royal Baking Powder is, in all respects, the best baking powder offered to the public has been established beyond question.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market to determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation, reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of baking powders sold at the present day, and now affirms it as his deliberate judgment, arrived at after most thorough research, and a careful examination of the principal brands of the market, that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. Prof. Mott, in his recent report says:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U. S. Government.

"I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D."

Late U. S. Government Chemist.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

Our *Fancy Goods Department*—2nd floor—is displaying advance lines of

Holiday Novelties.

Mouchoir and Glove Cases,
Opera and Party Bags,
Button and Tobacco Bags,
Hair, Jewel and Match Receivers,
Card Favors,
Toilet Sets,

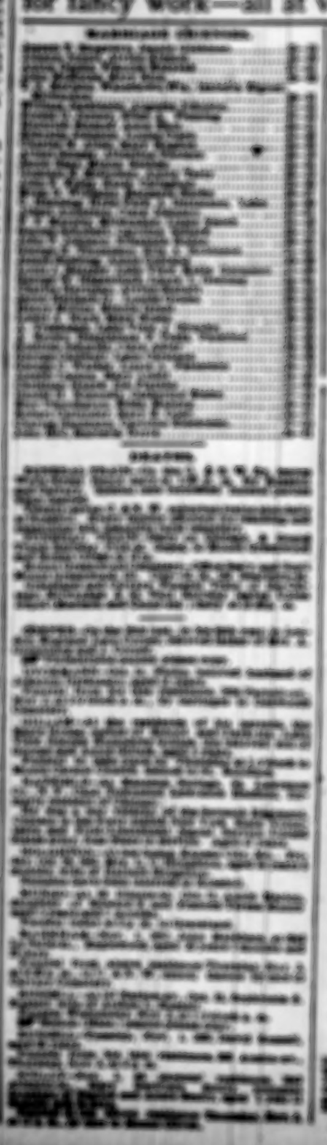
And an infinite number of other small favors, executed in Silk, Chamois, and Celluloid, in the most original and unique designs. The variety includes all grades from the most expensive down to the lowest priced articles possible to produce in artistic goods.

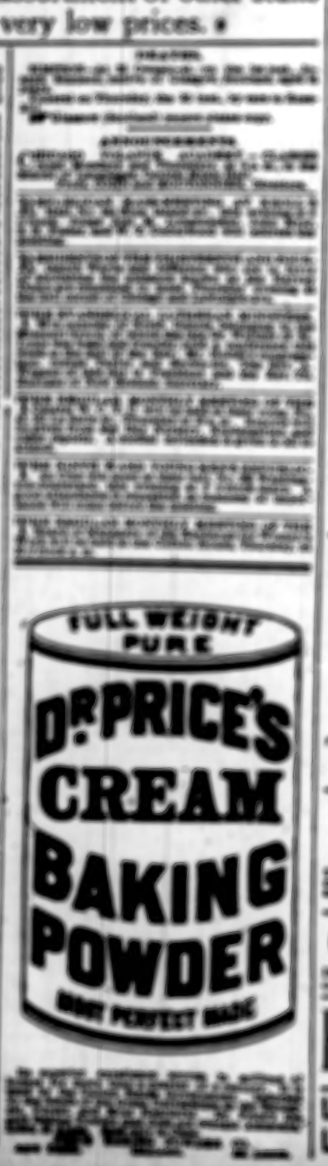
Our Fancy Goods Department will be found a most satisfactory room in which to select Christmas Presents.

As a SPECIAL BARGAIN, we offer in *Materials for Fancy Work:*

20-inch Smyrna Silk—New ..... 75c yard
27-inch Pine-Apple Silk, in colors ..... $1.00 yard

Together with a great assortment of other stuffs for fancy work—all at very low prices.





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State and Washington-sts.

BLACK SILK FABRICS

We direct attention to the following

"Extraordinary Bargains"

That, upon inspection, will speak for themselves:

BLACK GROS GRAINS,

Especially recommended for WEARING QUALITIES.

95c. $1.35. $1.65.

BLK FAILLE FRANCAISE,

The popular fabric of the season.

$1.00. $1.25. $1.50.

This is the Opportunity of the Year.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

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SPECIAL.

100 DOZEN

Ladies' Black English Cashmere

HOSE

AT

50c

PAIR.

USUALLY SOLD AT

One-Half More.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

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CARPETS

At Reduced Prices.

A general revision of prices has been made on our entire stock of Carpets. Special Bargains will be found in our complete stock of Body Brussels, particularly in the finer grades. We have included in the general reduction in prices all patterns designs. We give a wide range of elegant patterns to select from, and at under prices than such goods have ever before been offered.

Your Inspection Is Invited.

Horsford's

Acid Phosphate.

Dangerous Substitutes and Imitations are being offered under similar names. The genuine always bears the word "HORSFORD'S." Take no other.

FORMOSA.

Lovers of Japanese Art should not fail to see our Stanton Screen Cabinet, on exhibition at our store this week only. An exquisite piece of workmanship, made by our native Japanese Stanton Workers.

The FORMOSA

39 STATE STREET.

Nickel Plating.

CATARRH. Throat & Lung

FURS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Furs.

Ladies Lunch. Delicious Hot Coffee, Tea and Chocolate.

DM

Dressmakers' Materials.

Special for Wednesday.

100-yard Spool Silk, all sizes, 4c per spool.
10-yard Spool Twist, 1c per spool.
Dress Springs, per set of three, 5c.
Best Gurney Silver Thimbles, 4c.
Gilt Silver Thimbles, warranted, 10c.
Best Imported 4-yard Gray Blanket, 2c and 3c.
Handsome Needle Cabinet, filled, 10c.
5000-yard French Darning Cotton, 2c per spool.
Knitting Silk, all colors, 10c per ball.
5-lb Lot Lennox's Black Knitting Silk, 10c per ball.
Best Sewing Machine Silk—Silver's, Clark's, etc., 4c per paper.
Stockinet Dress Shields, 12c pair.
Good Rubber Dress Shields, 8c pair.
100 pieces Best Bobbins, every color, 10c per gross.
Best Lining Cambrics, 4c yard.
Best Cotton Wadding, 20c dozen.
Good Clear Cotton Batting, 7c per roll.
12-cases Best Standard Prints, good dark colors, 4c per yard.
Best Quality Dress Buttons, 12½c per yard.
Heavy Standard Ginghams, 7c per yard.
Extra White Heavy Wincey Cotton, 6½c per yard.

Yarn Department.

Buy the Midnight Yarns. They are the Best.

4-ply Saxe Gray and White Angora Wool, 7c per ball.
Germantown Wool, first quality, $1.10 per lb., 10c per skein.
Knitting Worsted, first quality, $1 per lb., 5c per skein.
Saxony Yarn, every color, 3c per skein.
Knitting Yarn, all-wool, every color, 3c per skein.

We carry the largest stock and greatest variety of Fancy Yarns at the Lowest Prices.

Art Department.

Rose Jars in great variety and at half usual prices.
Pompon Rose Lampres, best quality, $2.50 per canopy.

Stamped Linen Goods.

Pillow, Splashers, Tray Cloths, Sideboard and Table Covers, at Lowest Prices yet.
Arrasenes and Chenilles, best imported, 25c per dozen.
Tinsel Embroidery Floss, 3c per ball.
Gilt and Silk Banner Scrim, very pretty, 10c each.

DAVIS & MORSE CO.,

State & Van Buren-sts.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO SAVE RENT

NOVEMBER, 1887.

This is a good month to insure with

DUGAT, LYON & CO.,

FURS J. T. SHAYNE & CO., STORE FREE

Ladies' Tailoring.

SPECIAL SALE

"THE FAIR"

CROCKERY DEPT.

Sweeping Reductions Throughout the Dept.

Elegantly Etched French Flint Tumblers, only $1.45 Doz.

Hanging Lamp, all complete, only $1.27 Each.

A Real Hand-Painted Decorated Chamber Set, 130 pcs., only $15.76.

A Beautiful English Decorated Chamber Set, complete, 12 pcs., only $4.96.

Fine Imported Metal Parlor Lamps in assorted shapes and handsome trimmings, from $1.67 to $4.42.

Remember, You Have the Greatest Variety, the Best Goods, the Lowest Prices to Select from in the City.

E. J. Lehmann & Co. THE FAIR E. J. Lehmann & Co.

State, Adams, and Dearborn Streets.

"THE FAIR"

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This cut is an exact representation of our Gents' hand-sewed Washington Shoes. They are made from selected French calf stock, and for finish and style cannot be excelled. Price $5.50.

Boys' Shoes.

Boys' fine Button Shoes... $1.50
Boys' fine Sewed Lace Shoes... 1.50
Boys' Tap Sole Boots... 2.00
Youths' fine Sewed Button 1.25
Youths' High-Cut Button. 1.50

GENTS' $3.00 Shoes

This popular priced Shoe we have made a specialty of, and we guarantee our Shoe to equal any $4.00 line in the market. We carry them in Button, Lace, and Congress, in all widths and styles of toe. They are made from selected Wescott's calf skins with Dongola tops, calf trimmings, and all-tired throughout.

SPECIAL—Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

E. J. LEHMANN & CO.,

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By O'NEILL & SIMON, 115 La Salle-st., Second Floor.

THE NEW AUCTION HOUSE.

WILL OFFER TODAY

At the Trade, at 9:30 a. m.

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

15 Cases of Ladies' Fine Hats,
3 Cases of Ribbons, Velvets, Crepe, &c.
15 Cases of Fine Beaver Shawls,

Woolen Goods, Knitted Underwear, Fancy Goods, Corsets, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Caps, Hats.

Thursday, 9:30 a. m.,

BANKRUPT STOCK

Of Fine Custom-Made

CLOTHING,

Consisting of Fine Overcoats, Jackets, Fine Pants, Single Coats, Vests, Fine Suits, Fine Frock, Dress Coats, Fine Coats, Cassimeres, Satin Goods.

We ask the trade to please come and examine stock. O'NEILL & SIMON, Wholesale Auctioneers.

WILL ORDER FOR

SHIRTS

MANUFACTURED BY

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 Fifth-ave.

At Factory prices, to your measure.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1887, at 9:30 a. m.

AT AUCTION.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, AND Rubbers.

We will sell consignments of Boots, Shoes, regular goods, Assortments of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots and Shoes. Goods insurable. Sold positive. Men's and Women's Fancy and Felt Slippers, Women's, Misses', and Children's Rubbers. Also a large lines, felt, linen, and Cloth Shoes, a line of Children's SANDALS. Any and all wanting goods before regular sales should call this sale. Goods can be examined the morning of sale. Call and see them if you are looking for bargains. Also MEN'S WOOL SOCKS, best and cheapest.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

By ELBON, FLEISHER & CO.

9:30 THIS MORNING

GRAND CLEARING SALE

FURNITURE

A Full Line Carpets, 50 Stoves, General Household Goods, Pictures, Cigars, and General Merchandise.

ELBON, FLEISHER & CO.,

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

THE STORY OF THE PICTURES.

Now the ELEC vision of the art catalog are all over at the exposition, against ELEC still open. This is not only a proof of the [illegible] of the superior work of [illegible] exhibition, but a [illegible] condition of the superior work of [illegible] artists. The pictures are not so [illegible] but by the ELEC exposure such [illegible] many of the thousands who enjoyed [illegible] exhibition would not know where [illegible] some more than 200 to add. Even got together for several months' exhibition in Chicago. The story is worth telling.

In January last Miss Kate C. Caldwell, after passing her examination with the Executive Council and having up her study with her pupils in Paris, was induced to assume her latest position as Secretary of the Art Institute, and that department to present so far [illegible] with the work of having the [illegible] Chicago exhibition. Miss Caldwell enjoyed [illegible] artistic faculty and to natural love of art [illegible] to appreciate it successfully, more to [illegible] and arranging pictures. That her [illegible] was well and her discount with the work [illegible] to the exposition of the present year, with which and last sought to it. Friends of the [illegible] regretted to see her [illegible] country, and glad to enjoy the [illegible] to the success of the [illegible] Exposition would not of love of the task [illegible] Paris to return to Chicago, and at once entered upon her duties with energy and devoted [illegible].

The committee was not slow [illegible] to its disposal. It is quite as difficult to avoid [illegible] by enthusiastic patrons as to secure desirable [illegible]. It would have [illegible] to refuse [illegible] [illegible] during which to pursue [illegible] acquaintance, during which [illegible] artistic [illegible] that each [illegible] received a particular [illegible], and control by tact and [illegible] to attain [illegible] proper decision for [illegible] sought. [illegible] to attain a task not to [illegible] artists, by correspondence which [illegible] would be willing to intrust [illegible] [illegible] of art and [illegible] with [illegible] a chance of being [illegible]. It would be comparatively easy, [illegible] to both the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] which would [illegible] extremely [illegible], and [illegible] to the [illegible] artist's [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] that had [illegible] the prizes and [illegible] of the "Exposition Universelle" of the previous year were [illegible] the present. The only fear to [illegible] a decision [illegible] [illegible] discovering the most [illegible] genius of [illegible] sentiment was necessarily to [illegible] to Paris and out of it, whereby [illegible] [illegible] from art work. In the way [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

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TO RENT—OFFICES.

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TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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